The PITTSBURGH GAZETT

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, February 28, 1795. Number

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the Stone Houſe, Second ſtreet,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Groceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for thoſe who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unleſs they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into other hands ſo as to enforce a collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to Andrew Watſon and Co. and who do not ſettle with Andrew Watſon or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

Philadelphia and Pittſburgh MAILS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Poſt Office until the 31ſt day of March next, incluſively, for carrying the Mails of the United States between Philadelphia and Pittſburgh, the times of arrival and departure to be as follow:—

Receive the Mail at Philadelphia every Saturday at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon and deliver it at Pittſburgh every Friday at noon.

Returning, receive the mail at Pittſburgh every Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon, and deliver it at Philadelphia the next Friday at noon.

Note 1. The contract will be made to commence on the 18th day of April next, and continue in force until the 1st day of April 1799.

Note 2. Should the hours of receiving and delivering the mail be found inconvenient to the public, the Poſt Maſter General may at any time change them, provided that if ſuch changes ſhould prove injurious to the contractors, they ſhall not be made without an adequate compenſation previouſly ſtipulated.

Note 3. For every hour's delay in delivering the mail at Pittſburgh and Philadelphia after the times preſcribed the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar. And no excuſes to ſave a forfeiture for delays ſhall be admitted, unleſs reaſonable proof be produced to the Poſt Maſter General, that the delays were occaſioned by the impaſſibility of rivers.

Note 4. The contractors ſhall be reſponſible for the fidelity of the perſons, to whom they entruſt the mails.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, January 29, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber on the great road leading from Waſhington to Parkinſon's ferry, ſix miles diſtant from the former, a two year old heifer, having the left ear cropt, and a ſlit in the right, alſo a yearling heifer cropt in the right ear and a ſlit in the left, and a yearling ſteer, having a ſwallow fork in the right ear. The owners by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

JOS. IRON.

January 26, 1795.

A large aſſortment of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

of a ſuperior quality, to be ſold on the loweſt terms by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Mercerſburgh.

ROBERT PARKER.

December 25, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of Jacob Bowman and Co. being diſſolved on the 24th inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid firm are deſired to bring them in, and thoſe who are indebted are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to the ſubſcriber.

JACOB BOWMAN.

Brownſville, 20th Jan. 1795.

JACOB BOWMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening and daily expects a large and general aſſortment of WET and DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on the very loweſt terms for caſh, and approved country produce.

Brownſville, Jan. 26, 1795.

FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.

Have a quantity of

Sugar Kettles,

and other Caſtings for ſale, and alſo bar-iron.

Mouth of Jacob's creek,
February 2, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next.

TWO Plantations in Allegheny county, one adjoining land of John Finley, Eſq. and Two Plantations in Waſhington county, with good improvements on each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the waters of Peter's creek.

JOHN WALLACE.

February 13, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Simmrall deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and, thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward properly authenticated for ſettlement.

JOHN SIMMRALL,] Adminiſtrs.
ALEX SIMMRALL,]

February 12. 1705.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber on the 15th of October laſt, a bay Horſe, abut 12 years old, about 14 hands high, very heavy made, a good deal ſaddle marked, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and bring, him to Henry Brian's mill, or to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by

RUEL REED.

Came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber on the 2d inſt. a red Cow, with a white face and two black ſpots on each ſide of her mouth, with a white belly and both hind feet white juſt above the hoof. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. The ſaid cow had a calf the night ſhe came to the ſubſcriber's.

JOHN M'NEAL.

Pitt, Feb. 9, 179

Lewis Bond & Co.

Have juſt received and are now opening at their ſtore oppoſite Pittſburgh, and at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell low for caſh or country produce.

February 6, 1795.

Joſeph Patterſon, & Co.

HAVE *juſt received a large aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.*

He alſo wiſhes to inform the public that he has a Nail Manufactory, where they may be ſupplied with Nails of all ſizes. A few good Nailors will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber.

Pittſburgh, January 15, 1794.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to take notice, that his books are lodged with William Meetkerke, Eſq. in the town of Waſhington, who is authoriſed to ſettle all his accounts.

A. BAIRD.

February 6, 1795.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a ſtill of about 100 gallons from a certain Thomas M'Comes, who then had it at work on the place of Mr. Feagly near Mingo creek meeting houſe, about the firſt of November laſt, and whereas the ſaid ſtill was forfeited to the United States before the ſaid purchaſe, unknown to me, I take this method of forwarning all perſons from taking an aſſignment on three notes given by me to him, two of them for twenty pounds each, the other for five pounds, due in April, as I am determined not to pay them until the demands againſt them are ſatisfied, or I am compelled by law.

ANDREW BOGGS.

Waſhington county,
Feb. [illegible] 1795.

Came to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, on Grant's Hill, one mile from Pittſburgh, a black and white Cow, with a ſplit in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

John Buchanan.

Feb. 18, 17 5.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have not paid the arrearages of duties due on their ſtills, that unleſs a ſpeedy payment, the collectors of the fourth ſurvey will be under the neceſſity of taking the ſteps of the law to recover the ſame. Retailers of wine or foreign diſtilled ſpirits are notified that unleſs they apply at the office of inſpection in their reſpective counties and take out licence, ſuits will be commenced for the fines.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
JOHN WELLS,
JOHN WEBSTER,
WM. MEETKERKE,
ROBERT JOHNSON, } Collectors

February 17, 1795.

LAST NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to
ſubſcriber are deſired to co
in and pay off their reſpecti
balances before the firſt d
of March next, otherw
they may expect thei
counts will be put into ſ

WILLIAM REED.

Feb. 20 1795.

WILLIAM CHRISTY

Has juſt received a few pieces of pl
grey, claret, ſtripe and blue

Coatings, Foreſt Cloth

Flannels, large Roſe Blanket
&c. which he will ſell for Caſh
Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1795.

I AM ſpecially directed to notify t
owners and poſſeſſors of ſtills wi
in the county of Waſhington, [illegible]
fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Penn
ſylvania who are charged with arre
ages due on their ſtills to the laſt d
of June laſt, (and have not paid th
ſame) that the names of the delin
quents will be returned to the depu
attorney for the diſtrict in order th
he may have time ſufficient to cauſ
proceſſes to be iſſued againſt them a
ſerved returnable to the [illegible]
who do not immediately comply an
make payment either at the office
inſpection within the county in ſpeci
or by delivering whiſkey to the in
ſpector of the ſurvey at Pittſburgh.—
All the reſt of the counties within th
ſurvey having nearly diſcharged th
amount of their quotas without com
pulſion.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
Collector of the Reve
for the 2d diviſion of the
4th Survey, Diſtrict of Penn
ſylvania.

Waſhington, Feb. 16, 1795.

A Wet Nurſe with a freſ
breaſt of milk proper for a
infant now juſt four week
old, wanted on liberal wages
Enquire of

ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, Feb. 21, 179

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber pur
chaſed 200 acres of land, more
or leſs, in Armſtrong townſhip, Weſt
moreland county, from a certain Jame
Scott, of Mount pleaſant townſhip
county aforeſaid, and gave him ſeven
notes, viz. one for twelve pounds pay
able in March 1795, one for ten pound
payable in March 1796, one for te
pounds payable in March 1797, one
for ten pounds in March 1798, one
for ten pounds payable in March 179
one payable in March 1800, and one
payable in March 1801. And wherea
the ſaid Scott cannot make me a ſuffi
cient title for ſaid land, I forwarn a
perſons from taking an aſſignment o
ſaid notes as I am determined not t
pay them until a good title be made m
by ſaid James Scott.

JAMES CANNON.

February 17, 1796.

ON RELIGION

It was the practice of Addiſon, for his paper of Saturday, to ſelect ſome intereſting leſſon of private virtue, or of public morals.---it ſurely cannot be amiſs to devote a corner of your paper to lucubrations on the moſt intereſting topick that can encourage the mind—at a period which is that of anticipation of an univerſal day of reſt.

Religion which in Europe continues to entangleand mix itſelf in political diſtinctions, becauſe of ſome ſtate jugglers who think to cover their deſigns with her venerable mantle---in the United States preſents herſelf in native dignity---Here ſhe reſpires the air of liberty--conſequently is not to be found in the Monaſtick cell or cloiſter—but where does ſhe live more amiably in the practice of the private virtues?

The eſſence of Religion is charity—its ſum and ſubſtance is in a tender benevolent heart...an heart melting with deſires for the good of our neighbour as our own—and that not merely on account of his being of this or that party, but on account of his being a man—of the ſame nature with ourſelves—equally walking with us towards the grave—equally the candidate of a glorious immortality.

In ſome countries the benevolence of the nation adminiſtered by a ſingle individual, proclaims an act of Grace on occaſion of ſome great public advantage obtained. In our happy country—when the feuds of domeſtic trouble ceaſe, our venerable preſident calls us to the altar.—What an happineſs for America if in approaching it, we may do it as our ſaviour had commanded in the words following.—

"If thou bring thy gift to the altar
"and remembereſt thy brother hath
"aught againſt thee;—leave there thy
"gift before the altar and go thy way;
"firſt be reconciled to thy brother, and
"then come and offer thy gift."

With ſuch a temper & frame of mind ſincerely exercifed, inſtead of illuminating our houſes, as it is ſaid they propoſe to do in Boſton—we ſhall illuminate our hearts— with patience, forbearance, mutual love and friendſhip—the nobleſt tribute for that infinite Being who looks down with careleſſneſs on our party diſtinctions; but "who hears the ſighings of a contrite "heart, and the deſire of all ſuch as "are ſorrowful."

Let us as members of one family—let us Americans embrace each other cloſe to the heart. Let us in imitation of the French, our brave Allies ſwear to be true to our Republic One and indiviſible—let us ſupport the dignity, the energy of our own government, by ceding where we can rival opinions, and where we cannot do this, let us imitate at leaſt in politics, our conduct in Religion, in allowing a general toleration——So ſhall this land of Liberty, ſtill continue alſo to be the land of affection, and the Preſident's wiſhes be gratified in offering it to all nations as "a ſafe and propitious "aſylum for the unfortunate of other "countries."

C. D.

From a Belfaſt Paper.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

1ſt. In England a king, and in America a Preſident ſuperintend the Executive [illegible] powers are nearly the ſame, with a few trifling exceptions, to wit: The king can make Peace or War, which the Preſident cannot—the king can levy ſoldiers and ſailors without limit, which the Preſident cannot. The king can grant ſubſidies to any amount, and hire mercenary troops, which the Preſident cannot. The king can prevent any law whatever from being enacted, which the Preſident cannot; and finally, the royal family coſts about two million ſterling per annum, whilſt the Preſident gets only four thouſand pounds!

2d. America has a Senate exactly ſimilar to the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, except that the Senate is elected by the people: the noble houſe of Peers is hereditary. The Senators are amenable to the law: Lords are privileged. Vacancies in the Senate are filled by delegates of the people: the king makes Lords!

3d. In England a houſe of Commons, and in America a houſe of Repreſentatives form their third eſtate—their powers are nearly ſimilar, but ſome little difference ariſes in their conſtitution. In America the delegates are choſen by the People—in England the commons repreſent their own money, or nominated by the Crown which employs them. In America no man holding a place can be a legiſlator—In England two thirds of the houſe of commons enjoy places or penſions under the king. In America the delegates receive a ſalary from their conſtituents for doing the public buſineſs—In England ſeats in Parliament are publicly bought and ſold. In America the Repreſentatives of the people enact the laws—in England no law can be made without the leave of the king! In America a Convention of the whole people altered their conſtitution about ſix or ſeven years ago—In England Convention of the people are—treaſonable!

With theſe and ſome other ſuch trivial exceptions, the conſtitutions of the two countries are amazingly aſſimilated! and "he knows little of human nature, and has ſtudied hiſtory ſtill leſs," who does not at one glance ſee, that thoſe points where America has deviated from the orthodox ſtandard of the Britiſh conſtitution, ſhe has done it raſhly—that the only beauties viſible in her horizon, are thoſe where ſhe has prudently and wiſely copied from us: and that after all, ſhe is yet in embryo, and merely making an experiment!

From the Newark Gazette.

A ſuperficial View of the Government of the United States.

WHEN we had thrown off the Britiſh yoke of tyranny, we were left in our natural ſtate, without law, without government—having nothing to regulate our lives or conduct by, but the dictates of reaſon and conſcience. No one having a right to govern or be governed but by conſent. It then became neceſſary to aſſociate for mutual defence and the common conveniences of life, and to form ſome kind of government—A Republican, which is the moſt free and natural, was in contemplation; but by reaſon of our extent of country, there aroſe a difficulty in our meeting in one body, to tranſact buſineſs, which is the moſt ſimple and natural way in that form of government. We were there to fore under neceſſity to have recourſe repreſentation. Accordingly deputies, or agents were appointed, and ſent from the ſeveral ſtates, with certain limited power, to tranſact the buſineſs for the whole.——Thoſe deputies when met we called Congreſs. We then proceeded, through them to form a ſet of rules or regulations, which was to be conſidered as a compact, between the people and their deputies, and between the ſeveral ſtates. In like manner, the ſeveral ſtates appointed deputies, and formed compacts for tranſacting the buſineſs, that more immediately concerned

Thoſe compacts we call conſtitutions—Thus were we organized, and our buſineſs was carried on with ſucceſs through our ſtruggle with Great-Britain. But at the concluſion of the war, it was found by experience, that the power veſted in Congreſs was not ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe intended. It therefore became neceſſary, to amend the old conſtitution, or frame a new one; the laſt of thoſe two expedients was thought beſt. A convention was called, and a new conſtitution drawn up and preſented to the people for conſideration; ſome objections were made to ſome particular clauſes therein contained. But finding the convention (ſenſible of their own infirmities) had made proviſion for amendments, if they ſhould appear neceſſary: it was finally ratified. And happy in many inſtances have been the effects; for, by that means Government received new life and energy, eſtabliſhed public faith, made proviſion for diſcharging our public debts, and warded off many evils, which ſeemed to threaten the diſſolution of our government. Theſe and many more, were the happy conſequences of the additional powers veſted in Congreſs. But now let us take a view of the other ſide of the queſtion and ſee whether we have not emerged from one extreme to another: Whether to ſhun the ſnad on one ſide, we ſhall not ſplit on the rock on the other. I know it is a nice point to draw a line between the powers and rights neceſſary to be depoſited in the hands of rulers, and thoſe which ſhall be retained in the hands of the people. But ſure I am, it muſt be a ſtanding rule with the people, if they would wiſh to ſupport their freedom, never to diveſt themſelves of any part of their rights or powers, that can with propriety and convenience be exercifed by themſelves. For it is neceſſity alone, that can juſtify a people in relinquiſhing thoſe rights and powers, which Heaven has put into their hands, for themſelves and poſterity—For this reaſon, that no power in the hands of the original holders, will ever injure the people; while on the other hand there never was any delegated power, but what hiſtory informs us, at one time or other, has been abuſed, and often to the deſtruction of the lives and fortunes of thoſe who delegated it.—Like circumſtances, produce like effects; mankind is mankind in all ages; nor are we ſure that our legiſlative bodies will always be compoſed of virtuous upright men, clear of the infirmities incident to human nature. From theſe conſiderations, two queſtions will naturally ariſe—

1ſt. Whether by the conſtitution we have veſted Congreſs with any unneceſſary powers?

2d. Suppoſing we have—what evil conſequences can ariſe from ſuch powers in their hands?

In anſwering theſe two queſtions, I ſhall confine myſelf at preſent to that clauſe in our conſtitution which authoriſes Congreſs to appoint and determine their own wages: And to the firſt I anſwer, that if it was neceſſary to give Congreſs that power, it muſt, I preſume, be on account either of juſtice, convenience or expenſe. And as to the firſt of theſe, the matter ſtands thus: There was a number of men to be hired to do a certain piece of buſineſs for the people, whoſe right it was to employ and pay them—Here then is two contracting parties.—The province of the one is to propoſe terms, and that of the other to refuſe or accept them. Who then that conſiders the imperfections of human nature, can ſuppoſe that the moſt likely way to have juſtice done in this caſe, would be for the party whoſe right it was to propoſe terms, to ſay to the other, Come, ſince ye are all honeſt upright men, make both ſides of the bargain—conſult the matter among yourſelves; draw up the conditions as beſt ſuit you. Nay, more—ſpend what time you pleaſe in conſulting and fixing your bargan to your own minds—charge it to us—then put your hands into our pockets and pay all. Is this not the language of that clauſe in the conſtitution to which I had reference; does it authoriſe Congreſs to make both ſides of the bargain? Reaſon look down with contempt on ſuch abſurdities—And as for convenience, I cannot ſay, but it might be attended with ſome inconvenience to thoſe who ſerve the public for the people to appoint their pay: but I ſee [illegible] convenience that could [illegible] people. Let them proceed [illegible] manner to appoint the wages [illegible] do to appoint the members [illegible] voter at election, when he [illegible] member, name the ſum he [illegible] ceive; let the ſum which [illegible] greateſt number of votes [illegible] in the member's certificate and [illegible] they meet let them average the [illegible] ral ſums, and a medium to [illegible] wages. This mode of [illegible] Legiſlators, with all the reaſons aſſigned, will apply to all the [illegible] vernments in the union, and [illegible] thouſands yearly, which is now [illegible] by the members, altercating the matter in the houſe.

We now come to conſider the ſecond queſtion, viz. What evil conſequences can ariſe from ſuch powers in Congreſs? Here I think it would be proper to reverſe the queſtion and aſk, what evil conſequences, can we conceive of, that might not attend a government, where the people have given up the power and right of appointing the wages of their Legiſlators;—What a fine bait to draw men of the moſt ſelfiſh avaricious principles into Congreſs? & if we ſhould ever be ſo unfortunate, as to ſee that houſe filled with ſuch characters might they not raiſe their wages from four to ſix, from ſix to eight, and from that to thirty or forty dollars per day? and to do it the more gracefully, muſt they not augment the wages and ſalaries of every public officer both civil and military in ſome proportion to their own? How then are we to get rid of this unrighteous burden, thus conſtitutionally laid on our ſhoulders?—It may be, ſome will ſay, by petitioning. Shall then the people, the Great Sovereign of the United States be brought to the humiliating neceſſity of petitioning for what they have a natural and once had a conſtitutional right to demand? Let us then hear the purport of this petition.

"And may it pleaſe your honors, ſince we, your humble ſervants, have been ſo remiſs in our duty to ourſelves and poſterity, as to authorize you to put your hands in our pockets and take what you pleaſe, even all we have, & that for your own private uſe—Spare us a ſmall pittance for the ſupport of our poor little ragged ſtarvelings." And ſuppoſe thoſe humble petitions ſhould meet with cold acceptions, or with ſlight and neglect—what then?—will you leave ſuch members out of the houſe and ſend better? But will it not be in the power and to the intereſt of thoſe that ſhare the plunder to keep them in? Yes—and every one that ſips of the rivulets that proceed from the ſtream will ſupport the fountain. And are theſe the only evils that are like to flow this miſplaced power? or muſt we not expect that it will create in the minds of the people a jealouſy over their rulers and a prejudice againſt government? Is there not ſomething of this ſpirit already prevailing through the country? or why do we hear the people complaining that their property is by government taken and applied to private uſes without their conſent? Nor is their complaint altogether groundleſs, for in the caſe before us, it is hard to ſee wherein the people have any voice in the matter, unleſs we ſuppoſe their ſilence, when the conſtitution was ratified, implied a conſent. But in every other part of the public expenſe there is two different intereſts concerned in the contract. The intereſt of the part of government is to ſave the money; while that on the other is to get all they can. Here the people have a voice through the repreſentatives, whoſe intereſt is inſeparably connected with their own. Not ſo in the other caſe; there the intereſt is all on one ſide of the queſtion—none to be objects...the givers is the takers; as though a man ſhould take up a purſe with one hand and put it into his pudice with the other there is the whole of the bargain. It has been an old maxim among politicians, that the legiſlature could lay no burden on the people without bearing their equal part.

Let us ſee how this will apply in the preſent caſe : and I think if we find it true in any ſenſe, it muſt be in this ; that while one part bears their burdens on their backs, the other bears them in their pockets. Nor are theſe all the evils that may ariſe from this ſource ; have not we reaſon to fear that the people labouring under the burdens, thinking themſelves oppreſſed, jealous of their rights and deſparing of any other relief, may take ſome violent meaſures to redreſs their own grievances, which may deluge our country into a field of blood. Are theſe things real, or only the viſionary flights of fancy ;—We have reaſon to fear (unleſs the cauſe be removed) that we or our poſterity ſhall one day find them ſerious realities.

O then, ye free born ſons of America ! when ye meet by your repreſentatives in a legiſlative capacity, like a wiſe and faithful phyſicians, extract from your conſtitutions that poiſon which threatens their exiſtence, & hand them down ſound and healthy to poſterity.

NATURAL REASON.

⁂

KINGSTON, Dec. 27.

The Mary ſailed from Port-au-Prince at 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th inſtant, with twenty four French gentlemen on board, 4 Engliſh negroes, ſix or ſeven ſeamen, the maſter, mate, and one gentleman paſſenger. At nine in the evening, between the triangles and the point of St. Marc, they were attacked by a republican brig privateer, which came out from behind the iſland of Genaive, engaged them with great ſpirit for an hour & half, and then went off, having killed two of the French, and wounded three of the crew.

A ſhort time before the cloſe of the action, the Privateer's people boarded, and ten or a dozen of them were at one time on the Mary's bowſprit ; but a well directed volley from the ſmall arms of the French paſſengers (whoſe gallantry and good conduct through the whole action cannot be ſufficiently commended) and a diſcharge of caniſter ſhot from the after gun, effectually ſwept off the deſperadoes.

The captain of the privateer ſpoke Engliſh too well to be any other than an Engliſh or American ſubject ; the major part of the crew, which was extremely numerous, appeared to be brigands ; from the darkneſs of the night, the number of guns could not be counted, but it is ſuppoſed there were eight or ten, the Mary had eight wounded.

Admiral Ford, in the Europa, with the Belliquex and Intrepid, is at Cape Nichola mole ; the Magicienne and Marie Antoinette are at Port-au-Prince, and the Iphigene at St. Marc's. The Swan, Penelope and Succeſs, are believed to be cruizing, the latter between the Caymites and Tiburon.

Extract of a letter from St. Marc's dated the 10th inſt.

"A large body of Brigands has been ſurprized at the habitation Payſe, a conſiderable number were killed and many were taken with all their camp equipage ; among the priſoners were ſix of their chiefs, who were beheaded."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

From the ORRERY, a Boſton paper.

Thurſday the 19th of February, 1795.

ANTICIPATED.

THIS DAY, all the religious ſocieties and denominations, and all perſons whoſoever, within the limits of the United States of America, in obedience to a requiſition from the Preſident of the Union, were aſſembled together, for the ſolemn purpoſe of celebrating a Thankſgiving ; in which they ſeriouſly reviewed the calamities that afflicted ſo many other nations, &c, contraſting the preſent flouriſhing condition of the United States therewith, were deeply impreſſed with the devouteſt feelings of gratitude. One circumſtance added a luſtre to the ſolemn and affecting ſcene, which has never been ſurpaſſed in ancient days, and perhaps will not be equalled again in the memory of man. This circumſtance was as follows :

The miniſter and people of every denomination, deeming the preſent the moſt favourable opportunity for the redemption of their brethren in ſlavery at Algiers, accordingly dedicated the after part of the day, to the moſt glorious efforts of human benevolence; and although we are not authorized to ſay, that a ſufficient ſum was collected, for the full redemption of theſe unfortunate victims ; yet, we are happy to hear that a ſpark from the alter of charity has kindled the flame of benevolence throughout the continent and that ſuch meaſures are adopting, as will eventually tend to the perfect liberation of every priſoner.

It gives us the moſt diſtinguiſhed pleaſure to remark, that the town of Boſton alone came up fully to the expectations of "Heraclitus a philanthropic writer, in the Federal Orrery of November 20, 1794 ; who ſtated, that her inhabitants were able and willing to redeem a captain and 8 privates, rating the firſt mentioned at 4000 dollars ranſom, and the laſt mentioned at 2000* dollars each.

The reſidue of the towns in this commonwealth, recollecting that 5 veſſels, to wit, 1 ſhip 2 brigs, and 2 ſchooners, were captured out of their ports, gave liberally, beyond all example ; and, when we remember, that Virginia, who loſt but one ſchooner, has furniſhed a very, generous contribution, we ſincerely hope that the ſurplus of one ſtate will ſupply the deficiency of another.

Since thankſgiving it has been confidentally whiſpered, that Congreſs have determined to make up any remaining ſum, and that Col. Humphreys will receive orders to immediately negociate the full liberation of our priſoners.

It is but juſtice to add, that the various temples, dedicated to the moſt High, were never before ſo amply crouded ; & our fair country-women, who could not command immediate caſh, made an immenſe, but cheerful ſacrifice of rings and jewels, to a very great amount.

Many of the opulent planters in Virginia, and the ſouthren ſtates, did honour to themſelves, by giving from 100 to 150l. piece ; and a gentleman, in this town, who never ſuffers himſelf to be diſtanced in the cauſe ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, IN BANK BILLS.

NOTE. * It appears by Captain Penroſe's letter inſerted in this Gazette yeſterday, that the Dey of Algiers demands only Eighteen Hundred Dollars for the Redemption of each Individual, without reſpect to rank.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

On Monday laſt, at the Country Houſe of Andrew Allen, Eſq. in Bucks County, died, after an illneſs of eight days, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age,

The Hon. JOHN PENN,

He was deſcended from an ancient and diſtingiſhed family in England, rendered more illuſtrious, by the preeminent virtues and talents of his Grand Father William Penn, the Great Founder and Legiſlator of Pennſylvania : from whom he inherited, through his father Richard Penn, the one fourth part of the proprietaryſhip of the province of Pennſylvanla, and exerciſed the office of Govenor thereof, antecedently to, and until the commencement of the American revolution. In the reverſe of fortune, to which that event gave riſe, he maniſeſted the ſame equanimity, that uniformly characterized him, during the period of his former proſperity, and retained to the laſt moment of his exiſtence, the moſt affectionate attachment to the country, which his anceſtor had planted. Whilſt his public admiration conſtantly exhibited, his love of juſtice, his moderation and integrity ; his private life, was adorned by the unaſſuming modeſty of his deportment the gentleneſs of his manners, and the ſerenity of his temper ; at the ſame time, that it was dignified by the moſt inviolable love of truth.

The National Convention have decreed that a flag with the national colors ſhall be ſent to America to be preſented to Congreſs, in token of eternal union between the two countries.

The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennes has gained very important advantages over the Spaniards. On the 17th and 20th, November, they defeated the enemy and took all their cannon, moſt of their tents, baggage, &c.

While victory accompanies the French armies in the field, and juſtice and moderation triumph over intrigue and the partizans of club government, the republic is in great want of proviſions and raw materials for manufacture. Petitions on thoſe ſubjects are conſtantly carried from various departments to the Convention.

Mr. Mitchel, the Engliſh reſident at Berlin, during the ſecond Sileſian war, in communicating to the king of Pruſſia the intelligence of ſome advantage obtained over the enemy, made uſe of the following expreſſion ; "By the help of God we have gained a victory over the French." "What," ſaid the king, "is God one of our Allies ?" "Yes, certainly," replied the Ambaſſador, "& the only one who demands no ſubſidies of us."

⁂

Pittſburgh, February 28.

We are informed by letters from Cuſſewago, on French creek, dated the 20th inſtant, that the ſnow between Fort Franklin and that place is two feet deep, and between that place and Fort Lebœuf, is upwards of three feet. Enſign M'Cutcheon, with a detachment of ſtate levies, had arrived at Cuſſewago after a very fatiguing march, but is unable to proceed further until a change takes place in the weather.

⁂ *The members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to meet on Monday Evening next at the uſual place.*

Feb. 28, 1795.

⁂ *A ſtated meeting of the truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy will be held on Tueſday Evening next at ſix o'clock at Mr. Morrow's Pittſburgh.*

J. BRISON, Sec.

Pitt. Feb. 28, 1795.

Came to the houſe of William Whitſids, near Pittſburgh, obout the firſt of January a red Cow, with a large white ſpot on her face, a crop off the right ear, and a ſplit in the left ear, the owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, & take her away.

WILLIAM GILL.

Feb. 25, 1795.

AN act laying duties on propert ſold at Auction, "Be it enacted b the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentati ves, of the United States of America, i Congreſs aſſembled that from and aft the thirteenth day of September 1794 there ſhall be levied collected and pai for the uſe of the United States upo all ſales by way of Auction as herei after deſcribed, which ſhall be mad within the United States, the reſpec tive rates and duties following, to wit the ſum of one fourth of a dollar fo every hundred dollars of the purchaſe money ariſing by ſale at auction o any intereſt, right, or eſtate, in an lands, tenements, or hereditaments & half a dollar for ſtock ariſing by ſal at auction of all other goods, chattels, rights and credits whatſoever and a the ſame rate for any greater or leſſe ſum ; and it is further enacted that no perſon ſhall exerciſe the trade or buſineſs of an Auctioneer by the ſelling of any eſtates, goods, or effects whatſoever by auction, or any other mod of ſale whereby the beſt or higheſ bidder is deemed to be the purchaſer, unleſs ſuch perſons ſhall have a licenſe or other ſpecial authority, continuing in force purſuant to ſome law of a ſtate or iſſued purſuant to the directions o this Act on pain of forfeiting for every ſuch ſale at auction, the ſome of Four Hundred Dollars, together with the ſums or duties payable by this act upon the eſtates, goods, or effects, ſo ſold ; and as I am impowered as Auctioneer for the county of Allegheny, all gentlemen that may have any ſales or vendues, I will be ready to wait on ſuch by ſending to the office of Inſpection, or to my houſe the day of auction.

IAMES CHAMBERS. Auctioneer.

Pitt. Feb. 25, 1795.

To be ſold by private Sale,

A Tract of 300 acres of Land, ſituate on the road to Elizabeth Town, about eight miles from Pittſburgh, there are two Houſes and a Barn, 70 acres of cleared ground 5 acres of meadow, and 100 more may be made with little expence, alſo two peach orchards, and ſome bearing apple trees ; a good mill, Seat and part of the race dug. It will be either ſold in whole or in part. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

WILLIAM REED,
Atorney for BENJAMIN REED. Allegheny County,

Feb. 27, 1795.

NOTICE.

There is to be ſold by the ſubſcriber A tract of Land, ſituated on the waters of the Monongehela, in Waſhington County and joining lands of Jacob Figley and others containing one hundred acres of the firſt rate Land ; thirty acres clear and five acres in meadow—three valuable Sugar camps and a promiſing young orchard for terms apply to.

ABRAHAM SUTHERD.

Feb. 20, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two miles from the mouth of Pigion creek, ſome time in laſt November, a dun coulared ſteer, with a white ſtreak along his back, no ear mark, three years old, the owner is deſired to come prove, property pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH HALL.

Feb. 16 1795.

[illegible] Town [illegible] and [illegible] day of April next.

[illegible] ſame John [illegible] on the Monongahela [illegible] has a dwelling houſe, [illegible] and more than 50 acres [illegible] under fence, [illegible] of which [illegible] bottom. A griſt mill is now [illegible] a detached part of the farm [illegible] going next ſpring on ſum[illegible]. The proprietor wiſhes more [illegible] which may be eaſily [illegible] and for which a liberal price will [illegible] given.

It would be ſuperfluous to mention [illegible] advantages peculiar to this farm, [illegible] ſay, that the goodneſs of its [illegible] convenience to the water, griſt [illegible] ſaw mill, and town rapidly im[illegible], is ſufficient to recommend it [illegible] notice of a farmer, who can avail [illegible] of the advantages of ſoil and [illegible].

[illegible] Public Houſe, in ſaid town, with [illegible] will be let and may be [illegible] at the ſame time. The [illegible] two and an half ſtories high, [illegible] rooms on a floor, having garret [illegible] room, with ſtable [illegible] garden [illegible]. There is not a place on this [illegible] the mountains, now unoccupied, [illegible] ſituated, or would command [illegible] than the ſaid houſe and fer[illegible] well kept. Thoſe, therefore, [illegible] of an obliging caſt, and can [illegible] good houſe of accommodation, [illegible] undoubtedly promote their inter[illegible] in poſſeſſing the ſame.

The terms of both Farm and Ta[illegible] will be eaſy, and made known by [illegible] at Elizabeth town, on application [illegible] word or letter.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

January 21, 1795.

TO BE LET,

[illegible] ſuch a term of years as may be [illegible] on, and poſſeſſion given the [illegible] of April next, that well known [illegible], the ſign of the

BEAR,

IN PITTSBURGH.

[illegible] the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with its ſituati[illegible] it may not be amiſs to inform them [illegible] perhaps it is not inferior, if not [illegible], to any ſtand in the weſtern [illegible]. The houſe is 46 by 32 feet [illegible] a large hall and four rooms on [illegible] firſt floor, the upper ſtory is di[illegible] into convenient rooms, one of [illegible] is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, [illegible] an excellent cellar under the [illegible] houſe, divided by a partition in [illegible] middle, a good kitchen, with a [illegible] above for ſervants to lodge; a [illegible] well floored in which is an [illegible] draw-well, that in the dryeſt [illegible] produces a ſufficiency of water. [illegible] ſtables is in compleat order, 50 [illegible] feet, well finiſhed with ſtalls, [illegible] will contain upwards of 15 [illegible], there is alſo a large yard [illegible] paved, with a horſe ſhed therein [illegible] feet long, and a garden adjoining, [illegible] order; there is alſo ſeven [illegible] convenient, four of them [illegible] clover, all very rich and un[illegible] fence, which will be alſo [illegible].

[illegible] would not ſuit [illegible] but a man of credit and [illegible] need apply. A [illegible] quantity of furniture will [illegible]. For terms apply to the [illegible] on the premiſes.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

[illegible] January [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] opening [illegible] GROCERIES, [illegible] which will be [illegible] reduced prices for [illegible]

[illegible] The Printer [illegible] Pittſburgh Gazette to make payment, without effect, he had determined to proceed in collecting the ſums due in the moſt ſummary and effectual manner —but, being deſirous of preventing trouble and expence, he is induced to give a further time, in hopes that thoſe who are diſpoſed to diſcharge their engagements will do ſo. He therefore gives to the 17th of March next; after which time all accounts of more than one year's ſtanding, will be put in a way of ſpeedy recovery. The ſums individually due are trifling, but in the aggregate of importance to him, and as he has no other reſource to defray the expences attendant on publiſhing a Gazette, &c. he flatters himſelf no candid perſon will reflect on his conduct.

Produce will be received, if delivered to *Col. Canon, Canonſburgh*; *Capt. Henry Rankin, Racoon*, or *John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom*; and if any ſhould chuſe to pay caſh, they may leave it with the above named gentlemen, or with *William Meetkerk, Eſq. Waſhington*; *William M'Kinley, Eſq. Weſt Liberty*; and produce or caſh will be received at the *Printing Office, Pittſburgh*. Thoſe ſubſcribers on the route lately rode by *Iſaac Pearce*, will pay him to the firſt of January, 1795. It is expected he will call on them in the courſe of a week or two.

The Printer returns his grateful thanks to thoſe ſubſcribers whoſe punctuality in paying has enabled him to continue the publication of the Gazette, and with pleaſure mentions, that the PRINTING TYPE he expected at Philadelphia, is arrived there; and flatters himſelf that in the courſe of a few weeks he will be enabled to preſent the Pittſburgh Gazette to the public in an entire new letter, of a ſmall ſize, and aſſures them, that his endeavors ſhall not be wanting to make it uſeful aud entertaining.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittſburgh,
January 27, 1795.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

HAVE *juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which are now opening at their Store in Market ſtreet, near the Old Market, and will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh, oats, whiſkey, beeſwax, and tallow.*

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to ſettle and pay their accounts, notes, &c. before the firſt of February —otherwiſe they may expect no further indulgence.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 21, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MARIE's

Dwelling Houſe, the following Articles, which he will ſell reaſonable.

BEST Coniac Brandy,
Beſt Jamaica ſpirits and ſhrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

JOHN IRWIN,

Has juſt received and is opening at his Store, a neat & general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 1794.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt opened a freſh ſupply of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 18, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber living in [illegible] county, near Whelen, a Negro Man named FRANK, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, and not very black, has a remarkable ſcar near the middle of his breaſt, occaſioned by a burn, has alſo a ſcar on one of his ankle bones on the inſide, occaſioned by the cut of an axe; had on and took with him a good fur hat, high crowned, an old orgi[illegible] coat, blue and red, light blue linſey trowſers, but I expect he has other cloaths that I cannot deſcribe He can read and write ſome, and perhaps may attempt to forge a paſs.—— Whoever takes takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the above reward.*

ROBERT WOODS.

January 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh only.

A likely Negro Man, 19 years old, underſtands the farming buſineſs, and drives a team well—alſo, a Negro woman, aged 25 years, with a female child two years old. The two Negroes underſtand their buſineſs as well as any of their colour in the county. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living in Ohio county, near Weſt Liberty.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

December 7, 1795.

THE *ſubſcriber, next door to Wilſons Ferry, has received a neat aſſortment of GOODS calculated for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, or Country Produce. He has alſo for ſale the beſt aſſortment of INDIAN GOODS which has appeared at this place for many years, which he will diſpoſe of cheap for Caſh or good Peltry.*

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 22, 1794.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which are now opening at his ſtore in Water ſtreet, and he will ſell them on the loweſt terms for caſh, country produce, deer ſkins, & all kinds of furs.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1794.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS juſt received, and is now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE* —which he is obliged to ſell low in order to raiſe money to pay carriages.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of CLARKE and COOKE, of Waſhington, having diſſolved by mutual conſent on the eighth day of October laſt, this is therefore to inform thoſe having unſettled accounts with ſaid firm to produce them for ſettlement, and thoſe in arrears are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances to Samuel Clarke, at his ſtore formerly occupied by Clarke and Cooke, who is authoriſed to ſettle the partnerſhip accounts and who preſumes greater indulgence cannot be expected by any honeſt man than they have already experienced.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. Samuel Clarke continues his ſtore as uſual, and in addition intends keeping conſtantly on hand a regular and well aſſorted ſupply of CASTINGS.

Waſhington, Dec. 25, 1794.

A generous price in Caſh will be given for a good MILK COW. One with a calf will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

January 20, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures for ſale at this Office.

[illegible]

HAVE juſt [illegible] an aſſortment [illegible] GROCERIES, [illegible] HARDWARE, [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] they are determined [illegible] reduced prices for [illegible] duce.

Pittſburgh, [illegible]

Public [illegible]

THE partnerſhip [illegible] ingham being [illegible] mutual conſent, all [illegible] ſaid partnerſhip are [illegible] payment to Abra[illegible] who is hereby [illegible] ſaid accounts and [illegible] ſame. The ſtock [illegible] on hand, will be ſold [illegible] Earl on the 23d day of [illegible] public vendue. The [illegible] made known, and [illegible] W. Earl and A. T[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]
JOHN [illegible]

Pittſburgh, January [illegible]

A NEW [illegible]

IS laid out by the [illegible] ſpot known for many [illegible] the name of M'Kees [illegible] ground intended for the [illegible] lightfully ſituated on a [illegible] at the junction of the M[illegible] Youghiogeny rivers [illegible] miles above Pittſburgh [illegible] twelve only by land. The [illegible] which the Town is to be [illegible] conſiſts of upwards of [illegible] feet front and 240 deep, [illegible] having the advantage of [illegible] an alley 20 feet wide, for the con[illegible] venience of ſtables &c. The [illegible] pal ſtreets are eighty feet [illegible] others ſixty. Near the [illegible] Town is a large area [illegible] ed for a market houſe. [illegible] of the lots front the two rivers [illegible] gahela and Youghiogeny, [illegible] will be given by the [illegible] the uſe of a place of [illegible] ſeminary of learning.

The ſituation of this place is [illegible] known in the Weſtern Country [illegible] it needs no encomium [illegible] given it but for the information [illegible] thoſe perſons below the [illegible] who may wiſh to become [illegible] it may be neceſſary to [illegible] ſituation is one of the beſt in the [illegible] tern country for trade and [illegible] having the advantage of the two [illegible] vers Monongahela and Youghiogeny [illegible] flowing under its banks, [illegible] ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills [illegible] what is called the Forks of [illegible] ſettlement which is [illegible] richeſt that we have [illegible] miles nearer to Philadelphia [illegible] Pittſburgh is, it has public [illegible] out from it in different [illegible]

The price of each lot [illegible] dollars, and one dollar [illegible] to be paid annually. To [illegible] putes the lot every [illegible] poſſeſs is to be decided [illegible] which will be held on the [illegible] 1ſt day of April next. [illegible] at the time of receiving [illegible] to pay ten dollars, and [illegible] when he draws his [illegible] his deed. The majority [illegible] preſent at the drawing [illegible] the perſons who ſhall [illegible] which perſons ſhall [illegible] lots to be appropriated [illegible] prior to the drawing.

Tickets to be had of [illegible] merchts Pittſburgh [illegible] nges Eſqr. Waſhington [illegible] Eſqr. Greenſburgh [illegible] Eſqr. Carliſle, [illegible] Mercerſburgh, and [illegible] on the premiſes.

[illegible]

N. B. A plan [illegible] propoſals [illegible] of the above place [illegible]

Pittſburgh, [illegible]